

reason that it was a mixture composed of the aforementioned ingredients and was in imitation of, and offered for sale and sold under the name of, another article, to wit, effervescent magnesia.

On March 1, 1921, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9313. Misbranding of The Texas Wonder. U. S. * * * v. 72 Packages and 36 Packages * * * of * * * The Texas Wonder * * *. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 12912, 12944. I. S. Nos. 3324-r, 3325-r, 3327-r. S. Nos. W-615, W-617, W-618.)

On June 16 and 19, 1920, respectively, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 72 packages and 36 packages of The Texas Wonder, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by E. W. Hall, St. Louis, Mo., in three shipments of 3 dozen each, on or about May 20 and June 8, 1920, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of copaiba, rhubarb, colchicum, guaiac, turpentine, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the following therapeutic effects were claimed for the said article on the cartons and in an accompanying circular, (carton) "Texas Wonder * * * A Remedy For Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak and Lame Backs, Rheumatism and Gravel. Regulates Bladder Trouble in Children," (circular) "Read Carefully. * * * In cases of Gravel and Rheumatic troubles it should be taken every night in 25-drop doses until relieved," which statements were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On April 6, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9314. Misbranding of Gauvin's Cough Syrup and Sirop D'Anis. U. S. * * * v. 111 Bottles of Gauvin's Cough Syrup et al and U. S. * * * v. 9 Dozen Bottles of Sirop D'Anis et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 12674 to 12678, inclusive, 12692 to 12694, inclusive, 12695 to 12699, inclusive, 12709 to 12717, inclusive, 12743 to 12751, inclusive, 12931 to 12943, inclusive, 12950 to 12963, inclusive. I. S. Nos. 405-r to 408-r, inclusive, 410-r, 413-r to 415-r, inclusive, 475-r, 422-r to 436-r, inclusive, 438-r to 444-r, inclusive, 1101-r to 1126-r, inclusive. S. Nos. E-2195, E-2196, E-2203 to E-2205, inclusive, E-2208, E-2210 to E-2212, inclusive, E-2216, E-2217, E-2219, E-2223, E-2224, E-2235 to E-2237, inclusive, E-2243, E-2246 to E-2248, inclusive, E-2252 to E-2257, inclusive, E-2263, E-2265, E-2266, E-2364, E-2366 to E-2391, inclusive.)

On June 18 and 24, 1920, respectively, the United States attorney for the District of Rhode Island, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of approximately 396½ dozen bottles of Gauvin's Cough Syrup and approximately 313½ dozen bottles of Sirop D'Anis, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at various places in Rhode Island, consigned by J. A. E. Gauvin, Lowell, Mass., alleging that the articles had been shipped from Lowell, Mass., between the dates July 9, 1918, and April 23, 1920, and transported from the State of Massachusetts into the State of Rhode Island, and charging misbranding in violation of the

Food and Drugs Act, as amended. A portion of the Gauvin's Cough Syrup was labeled in part: (Bottle) "* * * For * * * La Grippe, Whooping-Cough & all Affections of the Throat & Lungs, * * *;" (carton, English and French) "* * * Recommended For * * * 'la Grippe,' Whooping Cough and all Throat and Pulmonary Diseases. * * * A safe and active Remedy for all Diseases of the Respiratory Organs: * * * La Grippe, Whooping-Cough and all Throat and Lung Diseases * * *;" (circular) "* * * Successfully used in all affections of the Throat, Bronchi and Lungs. * * * especially indicated in the treatment of all cases of Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Asthma, Whooping-Cough, Influenza and in the first stages of Consumption. * * * Tuberculosis * * * ailments of the chest; * * * Spasmodic Coughs, * * *;" (French) "* * * Used against all Affections of the Throat, Bronchi and Lungs. * * * Gauvin Cough Syrup is fully indicated for treatment of the most serious cases of Colds, Bronchitis, the most obstinate Catarrhs, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Grippe, Hoarseness, Influenza and the first stages of Consumption. * * * Tuberculosis and Epidemic Grippe * * * Diseases of the Chest * * * Gastric Disorders." The remainder of the Gauvin's Cough Syrup was labeled in part: (Bottle) "* * * For * * * 'La Grippe,' Whooping-Cough & all Affections of the Throat & Lungs * * *;" (carton, English and French) "* * * Recommended For * * * 'la Grippe,' Whooping Cough and all Throat and Pulmonary Diseases. * * * for all Diseases of the Respiratory Organs * * *;" (circular, English and French) "* * * the greatest possibilities of a radical cure * * * highly recommended for all Affections Of The Respiratory Organs. * * * its persistent use produces a beneficent relief in serious as well as desperate cases. * * * a remedy for all Affections of the Respiratory Organs: Throat Bronchial Tubes and Lungs. * * * the use of Gauvin's Syrup in the treatment of more severe cases of * * * Catarrh, as well as Asthma, Whooping-Cough, La Grippe, Hoarseness and Influenza have proven conclusively the efficacy of this remedy. * * * especially appropriate for the treatment of pulmonary diseases, because it constitutes the best antiseptic combination to check the progress of microbes in the respiratory organs, * * * it will relieve the worst cases. * * *;" A portion of the Sirop D'Anis was labeled in part: (Bottle) "* * * For Babies * * * A preparation for soothing pain in cases of Colic, Dysentery, Coughs & Colds, recommended for babies and children when process of dentition is painful." The remainder of the Sirop D'Anis was labeled in part: (Bottle) "* * * For Babies * * * This preparation is highly recommended in cases of Colic, Dysentery, Sleeplessness and painful dentition. * * *;" (French) "For Babies This syrup is administered in cases of Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Painful Dentition, Sleeplessness, Coughs, Colds, etc." All consignments of the Sirop D'Anis were further labeled in part: (Wrapper) "* * * For Babies * * * This Syrup is administered for Infantile Colics, Dysentery, Coughs, Colds, Sleeplessness, etc.;" (French) "* * * For Babies This syrup is administered in cases of Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Painful Dentition, Coughs, Colds, Sleeplessness, etc.;" (circular) "* * * (For Babies) * * * A preparation for soothing pain in cases of Colic, Dysentery, Coughs, Colds and Sleeplessness. Recommended for babies and children when the process of dentition is painful," (French) "* * * For Babies * * * A preparation for soothing pain in cases of Colic, Dysentery, Colds and Chills (Refroidissements). Recommended for babies and children when dentition is painful and when wanting sleep."

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the cough sirup consisted essentially of extractives of wild cherry bark and spruce gum, sugar, alcohol, and water, and that the sirup of anise consisted essentially of morphine acetate, oil of anise, sugar, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the above-quoted statements were false and fraudulent in that the said articles con-

tained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed.

On March 31, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9315. Misbranding of Savatan. U. S. * * * v. 12 Packages of * * * Savatan. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13428. I. S. No. 10033-t. S. No. W-718.)

On or about September 2, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 12 packages of Savatan, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the S. Pfeiffer Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., on or about April 27, 1920, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the contents of the capsules consisted essentially of oils of tansy and mint, and green apiol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that it was labeled in part on the circulars as follows, “* * * Begin by taking one Savatan * * * Four or five days before the expected appearance of the menstrual flow * * *,” which statements were false and fraudulent in that said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed.

On April 6, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9316. Misbranding of Parto-Glory. U. S. * * * v. 4 Dozen Bottles of * * * Parto-Glory. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13459. I. S. No. 10005-t. S. No. W-665.)

On or about September 2, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 4 dozen bottles of Parto-Glory, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., consigned by the Partola Distributing Co., New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 11, 1919, and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of an aqueous solution containing iron, strychnine, quinine, and potassium bromid.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded in that it was labeled in part as follows, (bottle) “* * * Tonic for The Nerves,” (can) “* * * For The Nerves * * * For Every Form Of Nervous Affliction. * * * Used With Remarkable Success, * * * Wherever Nerves Have Been Affected, Also In Afflictions Due Directly To Weakened Nerves, Such As: Run Down Condition, Nervous Prostration, Melancholia, Brain Fag, Poor Memory, Shaky Hands Or Knees, Tired Feeling, * * * Nervous Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Effects Of Tobacco Or Alcohol * * *,” (circular) “The Great Upbuilder Of The Nervous System